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## A FIELD KEY TO THE CITRUS APHIDS IN FLORIDA (Homoptera: Aphididae)<sup>1</sup>

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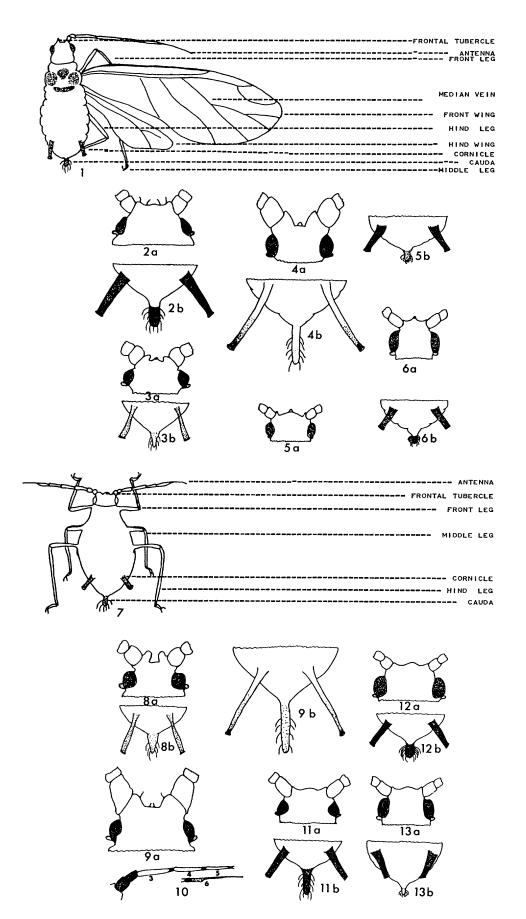
INTRODUCTION: There are 5 aphids that feed and reproduce on citrus in Florida. Three of these 5 species, Aphis spiraecola Patch, Aphis gossypii Glover, and Toxoptera aurantii (Fonsc.) are considered pests. A. spiraecola and A. gossypii also are known to vector tristeza, a virus that causes a decline in citrus trees. A. spiraecola causes severe leaf curling in the spring and early summer. Myzus persicae (Sulzer) and Macrosiphum euphorbiae (Thomas) are found occasionally on citrus, but are not considered a pest.

## **ALATES (Winged Forms)**

1.	Median vein branched once; stigma dark brown. (Figs. 1, 2a, 2b)
- 2.	Median vein branched twice; stigma not dark brown
-	Frontal tubercles not prominent and converging; cornicles cylindrical (paralleled sided) or tapering.
3. -	Frontal tubercles prominent and diverging; vertex concave; cornicles long and cylindrical with dusky tips. (Figs. 4a, 4b)
4. -	Cauda dusky to off-white with 2 to 3 hairs on each side. (Figs. 5a, 5b) Aphis gossypii Glover Cauda black with 4 or more hairs on each side. (Figs. 6a, 6b) Aphis spiraecola Patch
APTERA (Wingless Forms)	
1.	Frontal tubercles prominent and converging; cornicles slightly swollen; cauda light and tapering. (Figs. 7, 8a, 8b)
2. -	tapering
3.	
- 4.	Body not dusky; antennal segments III, IV, and V not dusky at distal ends
-	Cauda light with 2 to 3 hairs on each side, otherwise similar to <i>A. spiraecola</i> . (Figs. 13a, 13b)

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